## A WAR GATHERING.

Continued from First Page

cultar rule of Spain in Cuba. Nor is that Spanish rule peculiar to Cuba. The power of Spain has been for rule peculiar to Cuba. The power of Spain has been for a century dying on our Continent; but as she has retrested from the hemisphere her skirts have been bedragged and clothed with gore. The last massacre is but the horrible and damnable iteration of thousands of but the horrible and damnable iteration of thousands of other butcherles. Since October, 1838—when the insurvection becam—Spain has waged releutless war. In 1859 we had the record of 107,000 Spanish troops sent out to conquer 1,500,000 people. There were infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, marmes, and volunteers; not to speak of 50 vessels-of-war with over 200 guns, and since then probably as many troops more. In such a warfare, so extensive and prolonged, one might have supposed that the laws of moderation and humanity, as laid down by Vattel for such cases, would obtain. But it has been a war, without pity, without remorse. Rapacity and despotism, confiscation and butchers, have added daily significance to the fing of Spain, which—red and yellow—is a river of blood between margins of gold! There are no prisoners in this war. Whether taken on sea or land. doath—sudden and horrible, deafa with mutilation, death without even the coasolations of religion to the condemned. These volunteer flends would not even allow the Bishop sent from Spain to land at Hawana, because he believed in giving to the dying patriot the holy sacrament. Look at this book of blood which I hold in my hand—"Martyrs of Liberty in Cuba!" See the numbers of these executed from 1868 to 1871. There are 1,238, whose names and residences are given, and from the Spanish official record. Here are 2,650 names whose fate is nurseorded. Sixty-one dedicated in death to the garrote! The rest of the list are of the condemned and transported. Bloody annals! How much of termined the process of accordance to the condemned and transported. Bloody annals! How much of termine and the support

the blood to read or bonder over these diabolical orders, so infernally executed.

Was there no protest made by our Government † Yes. In the following August Gen. Grant instructed our Minister to say to Spain that the time had come when the strangle should be carried on in a more humane manner. In October, 1889, Mr. Fish told the Spanish Minister that, on the score of humanity and neighborhood, foreign intervention was justifiable. So, too, there was special protest against seizare on the high seas, emphatic and cogent, on paper!

THE REIGN OF SAVAGERY, Now, in the face of their own protests, let our Government fulfill its own prescript. Then there may be an end of this savagery. The act of July 27, 1868, gives the President power to demand the prisoners who are the President power to demand the prisoners who are American citizens, and if refused for an unreasonable time, to use such means, not amounting to acts of war, as will effectuate the demand. O for a fortungin of Gen. Jackson or Gov. Marcy! Our protests were written in water—the defiance of them in blood. Five thousand victims have suffered since these public protests. In defiance of the trenty of 1785, which provides for fair trial of our citizens by Spain, with advocates and factus and all the paraphernalia of justice these deeds are done, which make "carth sick and heaven weary." But how can I bring these indescribable horrors home to you unless i particularized I mention three ordour instances. Nor will these include those who were inculpated in insurrection. In February, 1872, Mr. Voorhees, member of Congress from Indiana, in his seat, after mentioning many cases of Americans mutilated and flot, referred to the case of young Seakman of Indiana, a sailor bound for Jamaica, whose ship went ashore in Cuba. Utterly innocent, he was seized at nightfall and at surrise shot. "He cried out," said Mr. Voorhees, "with his dying breath, that he was an American citizen. His appeal died out on the air. The soil drank his blood." This, too, was at Santiago! Albert Wyeth of Peunsylvania fell at the same time. No wonder Americans, doing lawful business in Caba, provide British passports. Four young Americans in Havana, innocent of the emblem or its meaning—wear blue neckties. They are set upon. One is done to death by Valmaseda's butchers. Is there any refuses! Dr. Houard was relieved after a tong debate in Congress. He had sold some medicines to those who had become particle. He was an American citizen. In deflance of treaty and decency he was imprisoned 13 months; then frumheaded into an African colony, and only resoned at the last moment by the action of Congress. But for the eight scholars butchery and placed in one of the niches, behind a glass plate. Some strudents frolicking in the gravelar of the many for the eigh American citizens, and if refused for an unreasonable

THE RECENT BUTCHERIES.

The recent butcheries at Santiago are the fit, because horrible, sequence to these deeds without a name. Do you ask me for the remedy † I answer, the intervention of civilized nations to stop such atrocities. The great powers intervened to stop the Ottoman in his barbaric war upon Greece. Is not this a case of similar aggra-

powers intervened to stop the Ottoman in his barbaric war upon Greece. Is not this a case of similar aggravation? But if not that, then a recognition of beiligerency; nay, both. We could sell 90,000 Remington rifes to Spain, and send out 30 gunboats to suppress the patriots. We strained a point for the oppressor. Now let us do something for the oppressor. Now let us do something for the oppressed. Spain was quick to recognize our Rebellion. Senter was fired on in April. Spain recognized it in Jane. Ah! but it is said we have conceded to Spain the right of search by the Treaty of 1795. But this right is only to a beiligerent, and Spain does not yet recognize that actual war exists in Cuba. If Spain is at war, then there is more than one belligerent. In that case, let our people go and come to and from Cuba, at their risk, if you please, to help liberty and defeat oppression. Let them beat their plowshares into swords and their pruning-hooks into maskets, and we will be both honorable and courageous before the world. These are the sort of hysterics that make credit and commerce honor and glory for a nation.

Then Coba will be free and independent. Then she will be to us a friend and neighbor. Then our commerce and our ships may be safe from all European and other complications. Then her oppressive export duties will stop; then her vast resources will do good; then, in good time, under a law higher than the lex gentium, Caba will gravitate toward our federal system, and become incorporated with our increase and destiny. There is a law, higher than that of Congress or of treaties; it is, that the weaker and disorganized nations and peoples must be absorbed by the strong and organized. Nationalities of interior grade must surrender to hose of superior or ilization and polity. Whether Spain like it or not, whether these he a republic or a monarchy, whether ruled by a Castelar or a Charles, this irrevocable law will drive Cuba, by her position, her interests, her sufferings, and her history, to the greater and more li all sols and the beauty of all sites would contribute to endiess production; where the vernal blooms are ever fresh and the breezy deeps that surround her are fragrant with an unfading prime—join the band of the Union. Time, which has seen the constellations change their places above us and the Southern Cross itself move down from the northern skies, to shine as an emblem of salvation—time has its revolutions of earth as well as of beaven, and in the vicusitudes of empire nothing is plainer than the horoscope which casts Cuba within our traternity of States, to add a golden cross to our ensurance ensign!

At the conclusion of Mr. Cox's address the following

LETTERS AND DISPATCHES. The following were among the dispatches and letters

BROOKLYN, Nov. 17, 1873.

I am engaged to speak on Monday night in Massachu
setts. I am sorry not to be present with you.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

PETERBORO, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1873.
I cannot attend Monday's meeting. I take part in it;
my spirit will be in the meeting, if my infirm body is
not. The prosperity of poor, crushed Cuba has long
been my very deep desire. God bless your meeting and
she dear cause of Cuba.

GERRIT SMITH.

the dear cause of Cubs.

New-Haven, Conn., Nov. 17, 1873.

I regret that I cannot attend your meeting to-night. Its object has my warmest sympathy. The Santiago massacre should be dealt with as an offense against the civilization of this age. If international law does not formish a precedent, our Government should make a precedent for international law.

Chas. R. Ingersoll, Governor of Connecticut.

I hope your meeting will be free from passion or violener, in speech and resolution. Let it calmly, firmly,
resolutely condemn these bloody butcheries, and also
the atrocities perpetrated for years upon Cuban parriets striving to break the rule of men who encourage
the slave trade, cling to Slayery, and violate faith with
goolie laborers.

the clave trade, cling to say the coolic laborers.

New-York, Nov. 17, 1873.

GENTLEMEN: If my name is of use to protest against the laws of nations and of humanity useds. If our Government wants volunteers, I will playing myself to get my old regiment to average the disholder to our flag, and full it with volunteers in five days, and will lead it myself. Very truly yours,

John A. Foster.

peace and liberty in that island must be its transfer to the jurisdiction and flag of the American Union. You's cortically.

GENTLEMEN: I participate be Deliarized Shift.

GENTLEMEN: I participate strongly in that general indignation caused by the barbarities of the Cuban an thorities, and I do not doubt our Government will do all that is incumbent upon it to maintain our honor and our rights, and to vindicate the cause of outraged humanity and civilization.

JOIN A. DIL.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1873.

GENTLEMEN: It is my carnest desire to be with you in person at the mass meeting in Steinway Hall this even into the mass meeting in Steinway Hall this even into the importance of the Cuban with you in spirit and sentiment. Urce resolved eaties on the mass meeting in Steinway Hall this even into the mass meeting in Steinway Hall this even into the importance of the Cuban with you in spirit and sentiment. Urce resolved eaties of the American clinical in the history of American clinical in the hi

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The war for the suppression of the Cuban rebellion and the perpetuation of human slavery has been going on for ever five years, without any visible evidence that it will be successful; and Whereas, This war has from the beginning been conducted by the Spanish volunteers by methods abhorient to humanity and the usages of civilized conflicts; and Whereas, The Spanish volunteers have repeatedly outraced the rights and persons of American citizens, without any redress or security against future outrages being given; and Whereas, For years past the Spanish Government has

being given; and
Whereas, For years past the Spanish Government has
shown itself impotent to restrain, punish, or prevent the
crucities and barbarities of its agents in Cuba or to enforce its own liberal legislation; and
Whereas, The culminating horrors of the successive
executions of the captives taken from the Virginius have
shown a deliberate purpose on the part of the Spanish
volunteers to disobey or anticipate any orders from Madrid, and a determination to insult and defy our own
Government and people; and

shown a deliberate purpose on the part of the Spanish volunteers to disobey or anticipate any orders from Madrid, and a determination to insult and defy our own Government and people; and Wacreas, The Government of Spain has neither submitted to the assumption that she was prosecuting a war in Coba, nor tolerated its recognition by our Government, but has acted with undicersed self-will, both in the conduct of the war and in ner treatment of our Government, availing herself of all the irresponsibility of illegitimate warfare and claiming all the immunities of lawful warfare; and Wacreus, it has become evident to all the world that Cuba is now a part of the outlying reaim of Spain, which has so completely lapsed into anarohy, and is so entirely uncontrollable by Spain that the nearest civilized Power has the right, and is in duty bound, in the interests of civilization and humanity, and for the protection of its own citizens, to use forcible means to obtain from the real masters of the situation in Coba "indemnity for the past and security for the future," provided the power of Spain be not immediately put forth successfully to redress past wrongs, and guarantee the world, and the United States especially, against their repetition; therefore, be it Resolved, That the people of the United States look to the great soldier who now presides over our Government to take the promptost and most decisive action that is consistent with the dignity and with the past precedents of our Government; that we adopt the language of Thomas Jefferson, in 1753, when he, as Secretary of State, wrote to the Spanish representatives in regard to out rages committee by Creek finhans, in the then Spanish

Thomas Jefferson, in 1793, when he, as Secretary of State, wrote to the Spanish representatives in regard to outrages committed by Creek Indians, in the then Spanish territory of Florida, upon American citizens:

"If we are disappointed in this appea; if we are to be forced into a contrary order of things, our mind is made up. We shall meet it with firmness. The necessity of our position will sapersede all appeal to calculation new as it has done hetetofore. We conside in our own as it, has done hetetofore. We conside in our own strength, without beasting of it; we respect that of others without fearing it. If we cannot otherwise prevail on the Creeks to discontinue their depredations, we will attack them in force. If Spain chooses to consider our defense against savage butchery as a cause of war to her, we must meet her also in war, with regret, but without fear."

Wm. A. Darling was then introduced, and spoke at

SPEECH OF WILLIAM A. DARLING. FELLOW-CITIZENS: It may be perhaps regarded as somewhat presumptuous in me to address you after the distinguished gentlemen whom you have listened to with so much patience and so much interest. But what means this great outpouring of the American people? What means this gathering here to-night? What is it that has stirred to its immost depths the great heart of the great American people! We feel and hear the vibration of the sentiment which is here ex-pressed to-night from all parts of the land. What means this netivity in our Navy-Yard; this preparation by the Government in response to this out-burst of sentiment by the people! Let me tell you that the Government, your Government, the Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, true to the instincts of the American people, will be up to the emergency and meet you on the threshhold of your fullest expectations. The American people have long sympathized earnestly and deeply with the sufferings and wrongs of a people who have tried their utmost to relieve themselves from the thralldom of despotism, and to unite with us and be a free and independent people. But the American people are a people devoted to law and order, and while they are determined in their resolve that right shall prevail and wrong shall be punished, yet they will not do wrong to themselves and to their noble traditions by un justly and unwisely acting, without taking the necessary steps, knowing that their cause will be vindicated by coming time and all civilized nations We all feel deeply, strongly the effects of the atrocities that have been committed, that have caused a thrill of horror, a shudder of dread to pervade not only our land but all civilized communities. One speaker said here to-night that the waters which flowed around this island were not sufficient to wash out the blood that has been shed, but let me tell you that the tears of the women of America will nerve the arms of their fathers and brothers to wipe out the stains on the flag of America. The American people stop not to inquire how The American people stop not to inquire now or why their flag was insulted, but when that people is insulted they rise in their majesty and demand reparation for the insult; and wee be to the man or set of men who undertake to repress this uprising of the American people, this demand of the American people for a full and complete apology and reparation for the insult to the American flag. Independent of questions of international law, of questions that may involve Government.

the American flag. Independent of questions of intermational law, of questions that may involve Government
and require diplomatic action, there is a sentiment underlying this whole case which will not adon't of
delay, which will not nor cannot adon't
of being repressed. I refer now more particularly to the sentiment of humanity which pervades all the civilized world. It is for America now to
show that she herser is equal to the emergency in the
cause of civilized humanity, and that atrocities like
these, perpetrated almost within the sound of the voice
of her people, shall not be permitted to pass by without
being punisted by the action of the American people
themselves.

No person who is here to night, or in any other meeting, no matter whether in this city or in any other meeting, no matter whether in this city or in any other meeting, no matter whether in this city or in any other meeting, no matter whether in this city or in any other meeting, no matter whether in this city or in any other meeting, no matter whether in this city or in any other meeting, no matter whether in this city or in any other meeting, no matter whether in this city or in any other meeting, no matter whether in this city or in any other meeting, no matter whether in this city or in any other meeting, no matter whether in this city or in any other meeting, no matter whether in this city or in any other meeting, no matter whether in this city or in any other meeting, no matter whether in this great of the goodle is written upon every up-turned face before me. While
we as a people on of desire the Government of
the people to de anything which will bring
discredit upon the traditions of the country,
yet we do insist that this great outrage shall be
met now firmly and prompily. What you want
now is not so much talk as it is work. (Violent applause.) This assemblage here is all right. It is proper
that you should get togeture and give forth to the world
the world see that American citizens are the sam

Mr. Evarts, and spoke as follows: SPEECH OF WILLIAM E. ROBINSON. I have been called upon to say a word, but I have been around at another meeting. It is perhaps proper that I should say a word on this occasion. When in Congress I took some steps in the interests of that suffering island upon our southern border. It was on the 11th of January that a committee of Cubans came to Washington, bringing a letter of introduction to me, and before that letter had been presented to me 10 minutes I had a resolution in the House, which stands now

THE TAMMANY HALL MEETING.

Steinway Hall being entirely inadequate to contain the vast assemblage of people that gathered in Fourteenth-st., and even filled the lower portion of Union-square, the Committee caused Tammany Hall to be opened. The surplus crowd filled it at once, and an impromptu meeting was organized. The audience were less demonstrative and more orderly than its sister meeting, although the enthusiasm was intense. Prominent among those on the platform were the Hon-Algernon S. Sullivan, Col. Frederick A. Conkling, Cap. George W. Brown, late of the United States Navy, R. F. Farrell, ex-United States Consul to Cadiz, Lloyd Aspin wall, Dr. J. B. Brady, Col. Mansfield Davies, and Ferdinand Macias.

At 8:30 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Capt. G. W. Brown. Col. F. A. Conkling was chosen Chairman of the meeting, and Gen. Aspinwall its secretary. Col. Conkling made a few remarks, in which he offered to raise a regiment, and lead it to Cuba himself. Col. Davis then read the resolutions submitted to the other meeting, and the Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan was subsequently introduced.

ADDRESS OF A. S. SULLIVAN. Mr. Sullivan said that a little over four years ago it was his privilege to meet some of his fellow-citizens in Steinway Hall, at a mass meeting, to consider whether or not the time had arrived for the United States to recognize in the patriots of Cuba beiligerent rights. A number of gentlemen were at that meeting and made addresses who were now either in Steinway Hall or be-fore him. He was asked to speak then, and he said that every day and hour which passed without recognizing the independence of Cuba would lead to serious complications, embarrassments, disgrace and dishonor to our flag and to our nation. Then it was that these poor struggling Cubans strove to maintain their independence, as our forefathers did in our own country. Caba had been trodden down under the feet of the Spaniards, the Cubans have had to sup-port them, and they controlled the wealth of the entire port them, and they can be law in Cuba, said the speaker, except the will of the Captain-General, and there is no wonder, then, that Cubans should have felt their bosoms swelling with a love of independence and liberty. The time then changed, and the Cabans gathered together and resolved to establish a republic. One of their first acts time then changed, and the Cabans gathered together and resolved to establish a republic. One of their first acts was to carry out as far as they could their ideas and principies, that all slaves should be set free. [Cheers.] They organized their army, elected a President and a Congress, and set up the institutions of a free government, (Cheers.] Then it was that people demanded that the independence of Caba should be recognized at Washington. But since then the American flag mas been outraged and insulted by the Spanish people. At one time serious and solemn negotiations were cegalizant, for the acknowledgment of the independence of Caba. The arrangements were that Spain would recognize the independence of Cuba, it the latter would pay over the sam of \$100,000,000 for the ignuish property, &c. Secretary Fish knew of this plan and approved of it. But it fell through simply because Spain demanded as a first condition that the insurgents in Cuba should be down their arms. Then the Cubans began to understand the bloody nature of the Spaniaros. If the Spanish scheme had succeeded a most horrible massacre would have been the result. And even now over 50,000 Cubans have either died on the battle-field or have been brutally murdered. I know of another black scheme, and some prominent men in this country were deep in it. It was, in effect, that if Cuba would pay over \$10,000,000, \$29,000,000, \$30,000,000, into their hands they would guarantee that the United States authorities should recognize the independence of Cuba [hisses]; but the Cubans were mainly enough to refuse such aid. [Cheers.] The horriole butcheries at Cuba have created the greatest sensation in the civilized world, and the blood of the victims cries aloud for vengeance. I have a little sympathy for Spain because of their attempt to form a republic at home. But Spain cannot control Cuba, and what is to be done? We cannot afford to see our citzens slaughtered by blood-thirsty bandits. In conclusion, the speaker said that Spain must learn a lesson, and it

SPEECH OF W. E. ROBINSON. W. F. Robinson said that unless ample reparation was made at once, there was only one thing left-war! war! even to the extermination of the new Republic of Spain, if such action was necessary. [Cheers.] He had introduced a resolution into Congress some years ago to the effect that we should recognize the beligerent rights of Cuba. The resolution passed the House, only three or four votes being given in the negative; but the Senate thought that the time for recognition had not yet arrived. Since then the Cubans, said he, have been endeavoring to gain control over the island. The President of the United States should order our mayal vessels to enter the harbor of Santingo de Cuba and take the Virginius out, by force, if necessary. [Cheers.] Our Government has not discharged its duty, and we have suf-fered an outrage from the Spaniards, and our flag has been insuited.

fered an outrage from the Spaniards, and our flag has been insuited.

We should not wait until Congress reassembles. Order out the many! Surround their cities, and demand that the cutthroats and the principal butcher, the Captain-General, be delivered up to our Government, and we will deal with them as they deserve! We demand an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth! No apology can be received, and especially not one on paper only. We must have the Virginius back, the same American flag must be run up to ner must-head, and it must be saluted and honored by those who insulted it! [Cheers.] The captan of the Tornado also must be brought here to suffer for his crime. We must wipe out this linsuit in blood, and not in ink! "Foor John Brown's body hes moldering in the grave, but his sonly goes marsoling on," and so with Ryan, though they have tortured his body his spirit still lives among us. [Cheers.] And when Cuba shall be free, with an independent Republican Government of her own, or as a portion of the United Stares, the name of Ryan and his murdered associates will live forever. of Ryan and his murdered associates will live forever.

REMARKS OF OTHER SPEAKERS. Col. Davies then introduced Charles S. Spencer, who said that there must be some very strong influence to place him as an orator upon the platform of Tammany Hall. [Laughter.] He would make an imperious demand for full reparation by the Spanish Government for the atrocities that had been perpetrated by her acknowledged subjects. The Government of the United States was imbecile if it did not demand from the Span-

knowledged subjects. The Government of the United States was imbecile if it did not demand from the Spanish Government the full pound of flesh. He called upon the Government to take immediate action. It had staggered blindly in its diplomacy long enough; and if the Administration refused to take immediate and decisive action in the matter it would scal its doom with the American people. [Appianuse.]

The next speaker was Gen. Joshua T. Owens of Philadelphia. He said that we had ourselves set uefore Cubating great example of human liberty. Now that we have taught them this lesson, said he, should we refuse to encourage them! Spath has subjected our flag and our citizens to indignities which she would not have dared offer to the subjects of any of the older Governments in Europe. It is time for the American Government to teach Spain that we are not to be trified with. If the representatives of the people in Congress will declare war, the people will maintain the dignity and honer of their nation. [Applanuse.]

Capt. George W. Brown, recently of the United States Navy, then made a few remarks. He said that if the sympathizers with the Cuban patriots would fit out and arm a sinp for him, he would promise to go to Cuba, and would make the persons guilty of the late Virginius outrage pay dearly for their barbarity. [Applanuse.] The greatest offsuse that could, according to his behef, be charged against the Virginius was a violation of the Revenue laws of the Republic of Spain, and that was not punishable with death. Capt. Brown's address clisted great applanue and created not a little excitement.

D. C. Birdsail next addressed the meeting. He said that there had even too much talk on tois subject already; action, prompt action, was necessary. [Cheers.] It was good news to hear that the Government and employed 2,000 men in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. That shows that the Government intends to do something; and in the future we shall see this little lone star of Cuba added to the bright stars on our own flag. [Cheers.] The

con fell to the course of poverty. A little while are, two or three works, when he lost foliar had been given to his faithful wife, he, in the misery of desporation, seignd a razor and cut his own throat. Who murdered him 1 say he was murdered by the covardiness of this padministration. (Cheers). The American people will stand it no longer. (Applause). The meeting then adjourned.

HOME NEWS.

THERMOMETER, YESTERDAY, AT HUNDUTS, IN BROADWAY.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS. Secretary of the Navy; Judge Israel S. Spencor of Syramse, the Hon. B. Platt Carpenter and Homer A. Nelson of Poughkeepie. Oal. Heary Wells of Aurora, N. Y.; Judge kellong of Vermont, Nathannel Thayer of Boston, Col. W. L. Scott of brie. Penn.; C. S. Baimedi of Now-Haven, and the Hon. Smith M. Weed of Plattsburgh, N. Y. ... St Nicholas Hotel.—Et. Congressman Julius Hotenkiss of Connecticut, John W. Young of Sait Lake City, and E. B. Morgan of Aurora, N. Y. ... Metropolitical Hotel—E. V. Cheney of Boston, and S. H. White of Hartford... Window for the Hotel—Congressman May of Nicholas Hope and B. P. Cheney of Boston, and S. H. White of Hartford... Window flottle—E. P. Waters of The Boston Advertiser and Archar Cheney of Boston. ... Heffman House—Lieut. Communder W. C. Wise and Licut, W. C. Gibson, U. S. Navy. ... St. Janus Hotel—Sajor Lee of the British Army. Fifth Avenue Hotel-The Hon. George M. Robeson,

NEW-YORK CITY. Gustav Hübner, who was recently the de-

fendant in a suit brought by the United States, denie that he has ever been a claim agent. The Rev. Emanuel M. Schultz, financial agent of the Working Women's Protective Union, has resigned his position, owing to his inability to make the desired collections for the institution. His resignation has been

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, in the appeal case of Seth Crosby and others agt the ship Gossamer, Judge Woodraff gave a decision affirming that of the Court below, that as between the libelanes and the claimants, the former have no lien in priority of the mortrage of the latter. Judge Woodraff also affirmed the decree of the Court below in the case of Bennett and others agt, the schooner John Sanderson.

Commissioner Van Nort of the Department of Public Works has made a requisition upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, through its Chairman, his Honor the Mayor, for the issue of \$100,000 additional "Croton Water Main Stock," authorized by the laws of 1872 and 1873, for the purpose of prosecuting the laying of Croton water mains, and extending and improving the distribution of Croton water.

Capt. Leary of the City Hall Police received a letter yesterday, signed A. A. Hoag, stating that he had been robbed of \$2 in this city, and had recently led has been reconst of \$22 in this city, and has recently a fast life, and now intended to drown himself. He wished Capt. Leary to forward an inclosed note to his wife, whose he states resides at Frankin, Mass. Capt. Leary will communicate with the authorities at Frankin, and ascertain whether such a person lived there, and if not will take the matter as a joke.

Miss Carlotta Leclercq, the actress, has been greatly annoyed during the past fortnight by receiving letters from proprietors of various fashionable boardinghouses, requesting her to fairli certain engagements houses, requesting her to furnit certain engagements assumed to have been made by her agent to occupy rooms in their houses. Upon inquiry it was found that a well-dressed woman had acted as the prefended agent, and that in several of the houses visited by her, costly lowels had afterward been missed from the rooms she inspected. The detectives at the Central Office were informed of the woman's depredations, and are now making every effort to arrest her.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, a Reformed Church, Brooklyn, last evening, on the occa-'Charles Dickens;" but a more than ordinary degree of appreciation was evinced, and the speaker main tained her post without apparently feeling the lack of that support which belongs peruliarly to crowded audiences. In mentioning one of Dickens's earlier efforts in the line of English operetta. Miss Field sung the aria, "Automn Leaves." Her lecture, which occupied an hour in delivery, treats of Dickens as an author, an actor, a philanthropist, a poet, a genius, and a marked embodiment of social excellence. Her reference to existing, or rather non-existing copyright regulations between this country and Great Britain was this: "It is a disgrace that authors have no rights which our Government feels bound to respect, but such is, and will continue to be, the case. Brains have no loboyists at Washington." tained ner post without apparently feeling the lack of

The New-York Produce Exchange received from the Chicago Board of Trade a bale of cotton, to be disposed of for the benefit of the suffering people of Memphis. This bale was originally given by Col. Reed Taylor of Arkansas for the benefit of the orphaus at Memphis, and sold in that city for \$1,500, then shipped to St. Louis and sold for \$96; then it was purchased by members of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce for \$2,000 cs. At the Produce Exchange yesterday a crowd assembled in front of the President's desk, and A. B. Wetmore, having been selected to make the drawing, took out a number from the box in which all the numbers had been placed. No. 69 was the first one drawn, which was found to correspond to the name of Jacob Gies, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Partridge, Wells & Co., flour merchants, of No. 129 Broad-st., who chose to take the 8cs. The whole number of subscribers was 856 at \$1 each. The bale was weighed by Messrs. Wright & Byrne, and found to contain 420 pounds of cotton. It will be at once forwarded to Boston, to be disposed of there. to St. Louis and sold for \$90; then it was purchased by

absent for some weeks in Albany, engaged in the Investigation of the accounts of Charles H. Phelps, in the

Geo. B. Fanning, a tea-dealer, doing business at No. 15 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, was in the habit of chewing and tasting tea in inordinate quantities, and he chewing and tasing tea in morannae quantities, and the died at his residence at No. 259 Pearl-st., from peisonto occasioned by tapregnating ms system with the patietes of lead used in wrapping the tea, and which became excited by the action of water. He was burkly yesterday in Cypress Hills Cometery.

Albert Daggett, Under-Sheriff of Kings County, and family, who reside at No. 185 Bedford-ave partook, on Thursday, of canned tomatoes at dinner after which they were attacked with a painful illness, unnistakable symptoms of poisoning being apparent in each person. Violent pains in the head, vomiting, with nauses, prevailed, the symptoms of poison being traced directly to the tomatoes by the fact that the only mem-ber of the family who was unaffected was the one who had not caten the vegetable. The tomatoes had been put up by one of the most respectable firms engaged in canning fruits.

The Board of Aldermen met in the Common Council Chamber yesterday, Alderman Clancey Chairman, presiding. A petition was received from the tax-payers of the Eighth Ward, praying for relief tfrom the assessment of from \$75 to \$100 per lot for th struction of sewers, which amount they consider especially excessive at this time. Adderman Ropes, thought the property-holders of the Eighth Ward were not alone suffering from the burden upon which their complaint was granuded; one of his constituents had been assessed \$40,000 for the construction of sewers. Adderman McIntyre, who presented the petition from the Eighth Ward, moved that an opportunity be given to the property-holders of that Ward to be heard before the Assessment Committee during the present week. struction of sewers, which amount they consider es LONG ISLAND.

LONG ISLAND CITY .- The Rev. E. Bowdish of Western New-York, a brother of the late Rev. C. G. Bowdish, has been appointed paster of the Astoria Methodist Episcopal Church, by Bishop Janes, and will begin his labors next Sabbath.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTIES. MOUNT VERNON .- The Rev. Clarence Buel

has accepted a call to the rectorship of the Trinity Prot-estant Episcopal Church.

NEW-JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY .-- Peter Ridgway of Weehawken was placed on trial yesterday in the Hudson County Quarter Sessions, charged with killing his wife on Oct. 22. Mr. Garrettson appeared for the State, and Messrs. Rowe and Cary for the prisoner. Johanna Marshall, the first witness called, testified that she saw defendant and his wife pass her house on the evening before her death: Ridgway was drunk, and his wife was trying to get him home; she was also intoxicated; he became impatient and struck her, and she fell into the water at the roadside; he then called to her to get up, and after a time assisted her; they both sat down on the planking, where they renewed their quarrei, and Ridgway knocked the woman down and kicked her repeatedly. Dr. Eider testified that he saw deceased on the evening of Oct. 21, when she asked him to drive her home in his buggy; she was intoxicated, and he refused; on the following day he was called in to see the woman and found her dying; she was badly bruised on the head, body, and limbs; she died while he was still making the examination; her husband told him that she had fallen from the plank walk, but the hipuries could not have been caused by a fall, and she had evidently been treated with violence. Other witnesses were examined who gave corroborative testimony. The case is still on....The Jersey City and Albany Raliroad, running from this city to Tappan, was abandoned yesterday by the Company, having been operated only about three months. The road, it is stated, will be reopened in the Spring....
Trains on the New Jersey Midland Raliroad ceased running over the Montelair road yesterday, and hereafter cace road will be run separately. New time-tables have sone into effect on the Centrat, the Montelair, and the New-Jersey Midland Raliroad.

New ABK.—A daring burglary was committed before daying to the floor. death : Ridgway was drunk, and his wife was trying to

after addresses by the Rev. Mr. Dix, the Rev. Mr. Hare, the Rev. Dr. Sime, and the Rev. Dr. Fish, a committee of nine was appointed to perfect the organization of the Association and to call a public meeting..... A meeting in behalf of the city mission work of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in the parior of St. Paul's last evening. Bishop Bowman and the Rev. Dr. C. N. Sims delivered brief addresses upon the extension of the Methodist Church in the city by united effort of the various churches.

the Methodist Church in the city by united effort of the various churches.

Hoboren,—The imposing service of professing monks took place in the Passionists Menastery yesterday morning. At the beginning of mass six novices, with long black gowns, a badge representing a cross and heart on their breast, each bearing a surplice over his arm, and a lighted candle in his hand, proceeded in scientification of the host the rorder officiated, and at the elevation of the host the novices repeated the formula of their three relictous yows—'Voluntary poverty, perpetual chastity, and blind obedience." At the chanting of the Latany of the Saints they prostrated themselves before the altar, and before the conclusion of mass they put on their surplices, religited their candies, and returned to the sacriety. The names of those newly professed are James Schwarz. Arnoid Hoff-inheimer, Patrick Scott, William Brennen, Charles Howard, and Bernard Marietto.

PATERSON.—The Committee of the Board of Trade and the Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to surgest measures for the relief of unemployed mechanics and laborers, reported last might to the Board of Aldermen a plan for the improvement of streets, which was adopted. This action will afford relief during the coming Winter to several hundred workmen.

PLAINFIELD.—The Convocation of New-Brunswick of, the December of New-Jersey, will meet at Grace Protestant.

PLAINFIELD.—The Convocation of New-Brunswick of, the Diocese of New-Jersey, will meet at Grace Protestant Episcopal Church to-day, and continue in session until to-morrow evening. The Rev. Patienno E. Coe of Westneld, N. J., will preach the opening sermon, and an essay will be read by the Rev. A. Stubbs, D. D., of New-Brunswick.

Brunswick.

WOODBRIDGE.—The Rev. George C. Lucas has retired from the pastorate of the First Presuyterian Church after a service of 10 years. A valuable gold-headed cane, with the names of the donors inscribed thereon, has been exceeded to here.

with the names of the donors inscribed thereon, has been presented to hito.

UNION HILL—The Town Council has appointed the town clerk, and Messrs. Elward Knaik, Charles Steg-man, John Morgan, Herman Snyder, and Baithasar and Nicholas Gaily as a committee of seven to cooperate with the Council in drafting a new charter for the town.

POLICE NOTES.

Sneak thieves forced their way into Room No. 60 of the Union Square Hotel, on Squary night, and stude jewels worth \$500, belonging to Isaac C. Levi.

Frederick Wettstock, age 38, of No. 180 Avenue A.

Frequerick Wettstock, age 38, of No. 189 Avenue A, during a quarrel with an unknown man in the saleon of Philip Bentard, at Bo. 506 Pithers, resterdar, was struck on the bead with knife, and received a setter scalp wound.

An unknown woman, apparently about 38 years old, was found rived insensible on the sidewalk at Third-ave, and wentwithind, yesterdar, and was taken to Bellevue Haspital. She was trusted in a striped calico dress, a waterproof clock, and a hat trimmed with brown veives.

Coroner Young held an inquest yesterday in the consider John P. Barm, aged Spears, arring at No. 222 hast-ninth et, who was run over and allied by a Third-ave, car on thirst, at Twesty-number. The child was waiting to meet his who came on the car immediately behind the one which rate box. The child attempted to cross in front of the ear, but was flown. The jury censured Alexander Merritt, the car-driver, tellow more correlat.

In the case of James Plunkett, brother of Alder man Plinatest, and driver of Fire Engine So. 23, who was killed being thrown from his seat while going to a fire, diving through Fire ninthest, between Sixth and Seventh-ares, the Coroner's Jary full behearing the evidence yesterday, and brought in a vertical to the effect that his death was consed by obstructions of stones, used by Joshua B. Miner, the contractor, and recommended that Fire-unithest be lighted on both sides and be cleaned and made passable.

BROOKLYN CHARTER REFORM.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED-RESIGNATION OF MAYOR ELECT BUNTER.

The Brooklyn Committee of One Hundred met last evening at the Academy of Music, Samue McLean presiding. The special committee appointed to take action in relation to certain resolutions offered at the previous meeting offered the following, which were

adopted:

Whereas, This Association presented a charter for the City of Brooklyn to the last Legislature for adoption, which, among other things, provided for the abolition of all Commissions and the election or appointment of one head of cach department, such appointment to be made by the Mayor, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen; and

Whereas, The last Lexislature refused to embody these provisions in the charter; therefore be it.

Resolved, That the Citizens' Reform Association hereby realism the principles embodied in the charter heretofore presented by them to the Legislature in reference to the following points:

1. That all existing Commissions be abolished.

2. To establish single heads to the departments.

3. That the appointance bower of all needs of departments not thereby provided to be elected by the people be vested in the Mayor, subject to the approval of the Board of Aldermen.

be vested in the Mayor, subject to the approval of the Board of Aldermen.

4. To give the power to the Common Council to examine into all charges of corruption and maifeasance on the part of public officers, with power to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses under oath; and that this resolution be referred to the Committee on Legislation, with instructions to prepare suitable amendments to the Charter embodying these provisions.

A letter was received from Mayor elect Hunter, who, while he expressed his knowledge of the importance of the Committee, said that he thought it should be freed from onlie-holding men, and he should therefore ask to be allowed to withdraw. The resignation was accepted,

and the Committee adjourned until Nov. 30. [Annuorements.] DANDRUFF.-EURNETT'S COCOAINE removes.

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THE LIMITS OF SCIENCE, a reply to Mr. God

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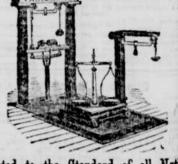
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